

10979. *Adelarus hemprichi*.
 10980. *Iethyaëtus pallasi*. (Juv.)
 10981. *Chroicocephalus ridibundus*.
 10982. *capistratus*.
 10983. *brunneicephalus*.
 11001. *Hydrocolæus minutus*.
 11002. *Gelastes novæ-hollandiæ*.
 11004. *andersoni*.
 Subfam. STERNINÆ (III, p. 117).
 11030. *Sterna longipennis*.
 11034. *frontalis*.
 11044. *Actocheilidon cantiaica*.
 11045. *affinis*.
 11057. *Tbalasseus bergii*.
 11059. *novæ-hollandiæ*.
 11062. *Sternula minuta*.
 11071. *Pelodes hybrida*.
 11078. *albistriata*.
 ———. *vittata*. (Kerguelen Isl-
 and.)
 11081. *Haliplana lunata*. (Type.)
 11082. *Thalassipora infuscata*. (?)
 11083. *Gygis alba*.
 11089. *Procellosterna cinerea*.
 Fam. PHAËTONTIDÆ (III, p. 124).
 11098. *Phaëton rubricaudus*.

- Fam. PLOTIDÆ (III, p. 125).
 11102. *Plotus novæ-hollandiæ*.
 Fam. PELECANIDÆ.
 Subfam. GRACULINÆ (III, p. 126).
 11114. *Graculus novæ-hollandiæ*.
 11120. *cristatus*.
 11124. *glaucus*.
 11134. *Hypoleucus varius*.
 11135. *leucogaster*.
 11137. *carunculatus*.
 11140. *Stictocarbo punctatus*.
 11142. *Microcarbo pygmaeus*.
 11144. *melanognathos*. (?)
 11146. *brevirostris*.
 11149. *suleirostris*.
 Subfam. PELECANINÆ (III, p. 129).
 11151. *Pelecanus onocrotalus*.
 11152. *crispus*.
 11153. *mitratus*.
 11154. *javanicus*.
 11158. *Catoptropelicanus conspicillatus*.
 Subfam. ATAGENINÆ.
 11162. *Atagen minor*.

NOTES ON SOME COSTA RICAN BIRDS.

By ROBERT RIDGWAY.

The following birds, all of greater or less interest, have recently been received at the National Museum from Sr. Don José C. Zeledon, of San José :

1. *Catharus fuscater* (Lafr.) Sel. (?)

What seems to be a somewhat immature example of this species appears at first sight to be quite a different bird from two fully adult specimens, a male and a female, from the same country. In these adults the throat and jugulum are entirely uniform dull ash-gray, while the entire abdomen is white.* The specimen in question, however, has the

* The male is the example mentioned by Mr. Lawrence (Ann. Lye. N. Y., ix, p. 90) as having been compared with Lafresnaye's type of the species, and found to differ in having the "centre of the breast and abdomen pale yellowish fulvous instead of white", and the bill mainly bright orange instead of yellowish white. Now, however, after a lapse of thirteen years, I find the same specimen with the abdomen white and the bill pale yellowish, showing that the difference was the result of fading of the older type specimen, as Mr. Lawrence himself suggested.

chin and throat indistinctly streaked with dingy whitish and dusky, while the jugulum and entire sides are dark slate, very much darker than in the other specimens, only the centre of the abdomen being whitish. Some of the feathers of the breast show indistinct whitish shaft-streaks, while the entire under surface is pervaded by a greater or less amount of fuliginous wash. The entire upper parts are a perfectly uniform black, the other specimens having a decidedly slate-colored cast. The bill and feet of this specimen still retain their brilliant hue, the entire mandible and edges of the maxilla being an intense orange-red, while the legs and feet are a deep orange-yellow color. The collector's notes upon the label are as follows: "Iris white; bill orange-red, with upper mandible black; tarsi and feet orange-yellow".

This specimen was obtained at Cuscuta, La Palma, September 25, 1881, by Mr. Juan Cooper.

2. *Thryothorus hyperythrus* Salv. & Godm. (Biol. Centr.-Am. Aves, i, p. 91).

A single specimen from Carrillos, Alajuela (October, 1879; Juan Cooper), agrees exactly with examples from Veragua and Panama.

3. *Troglodytes* (?) *ochraceus*, sp. nov.

SP. CH.—Above bright tawny-brown, duller posteriorly, the forehead and lores more ochraceous; a very conspicuous superciliary stripe of bright ochraceous, most distinct posteriorly by reason of its strong contrast with a broad post-ocular stripe of dusky brown. Entire side of head (except as described), with whole lower parts, bright tawny-ochraceous, paler, but by no means inclining to white, on the throat and abdomen (the last deep buff). Remiges and wing-coverts narrowly barred or vermiculated with dusky, their inner webs uniformly of this color; tail dull brown, narrowly and irregularly barred, or vermiculated, with dusky. Crissum bright ochraceous-buff with a few rather indistinct bars of dusky. Lining of wing plain pale ochraceous; inner webs of remiges edged with grayish white. Wing, 1.80; tail, 1.25; culmen, .65; tarsus, .70; middle toe, .50. 3d, 4th, and 5th quills equal and longest; 2d equal to 7th; 1st much shorter than the secondaries (.60 shorter than longest primary). Tail graduated, lateral feather .25 or .30 shorter than middle pair; rectrices very narrow. Culmen regularly and very decidedly curved from the base.

Type, No. 85547, coll. U. S. Nat. Mns. Volcán de Irazú, Costa Rica, October 10, 1880; Juan Cooper.

This diminutive and very pretty Wren is very different both in proportions and coloration from any other species with which I am acquainted. In size it is about equal to *Anorthura troglodytes*, but it is otherwise not to be compared with that species, the bill being more curved than in any other member of the group that I have seen (except, perhaps, *Uropsila leucogastra*, of which the only specimen of which, that I have been able to examine, has the bill broken). It is with consider-

able doubt that I refer it to *Troglodytes* at all, and I do so only because I do not know where else to place it, while I am reluctant to institute a new genus for its special reception. Comparing it with specimens of typical *Troglodytes* (*T. aëdon*, *T. furrus*, *T. tessellatus*, *T. brunneicollis*, &c.), *Anorthura troglodytes*, and *Uropsila leucogastra*, I find that it agrees best with the latter in pattern of coloration and in general form, but the wing is much less rounded, the tarsi shorter, and the nostrils very different; those of *Uropsila* being (in the specimen before me) broadly oval, with very little membrane above them, while the present bird has a narrow, longitudinal or slit-like nostril overhung by a broad scale. I am inclined to believe, however, that extreme caution is necessary in using the shape of the nostril in dried skins as a generic character, since its external appearance is so easily modified by accidental circumstances attending the preparation of a specimen. For the present, therefore, I refer the species to *Troglodytes*, and leave further consideration of the question of its generic relationship in abeyance.

As to the coloration of this species, it is most like *T. brunneicollis*, but the tint which prevails over the entire lower parts and the greater part of the head in *T. ochraceus* is decidedly brighter and more yellowish than the light rufous color of *T. brunneicollis*, which, moreover, has this color restricted to the throat, jugulum, and breast. Furthermore, in *T. ochraceus* there is not the slightest indication of bars or other markings on the sides or flanks.

Genus ACANTHIDOPS, nobis.

(Ἀκανθίς, ἴδος = *Acanthis*, and ὤψ = *facies*.)

GEN. CIL.—Most nearly related to *Automolus*, *Placellodromus*, and allied genera in structure of the feet, &c., but very different in form of bill, and other characters. Bill about as long as the middle toe, cuneate in all its profiles, somewhat swollen basally, the culmen and lateral outlines decidedly concave in the middle portion; mandibular tomia very strongly inflexed, with a prominent angle near the base, anterior to which the edge is decidedly concave; maxillary tomia with a decided notch near the base, immediately above the mandibular angle; gonyes very long (about equal to the exposed portion of the culmen); nostrils exposed, small, longitudinal, occupying less than the lower half of the nasal fossæ. Tarsus a little longer than the middle toe and claw, divided into about six plates, but these entirely fused on the outer side, except the lower one, which is distinct; lateral toes equal, the points of their claws falling short of the base of the middle claw; inner toe entirely separated at the base from the middle toe, and outer with only its first phalanx united; hallux about equal in length to the lateral toes, but much stronger, its claw decidedly larger than that of the middle toe.

Wings decidedly longer than the tail, very concave beneath, the 3d, 4th, and 5th quills nearly equal and longest, the 2d very little shorter, the 1st about equal to the 7th. Tail about equal to the wing measured to the ends of the secondaries, nearly even or very slightly rounded, consisting of twelve rectrices, which are acute but not stiffened at the points; the outer web of the *intermedia* broader at the base than the inner web.

Type, *A. bairdi*, sp. nov.

This remarkable genus is so very distinct from any other hitherto described that it is quite difficult to decide where to place it. It evidently belongs, however, to the Synallaxine group, on account of the structure of the feet, but the bill is so widely different from that of any other member of the family ("*Dendrocolaptidae*") as to suggest certain Fringilline forms, as *Carduelis* and *Chrysomitris*. In fact, the bill is so similar in form to that of the genera named that the collector had referred it to the latter genus.

As characters additional to those given in the above diagnosis, it may be stated that the bill is slightly notched near the tip; that the rictal bristles are so minute as to be hardly perceptible, and that the posterior face of the tarsus, on both sides, is entirely undivided, in which latter respect the present bird differs from *Synallaxis* and *Placelodromus*, but agrees with *Automolus*.

4. *Acanthidops bairdi*, sp. nov.

SP. CH.—♀ (*adult?*): Above dull olive-brown, the back washed with rusty; wings dusky, the middle and greater coverts tipped with pale rusty, forming two distinct bands, the inner secondaries broadly edged with darker rusty; remaining secondaries narrowly skirted with dark umber-brown, the primaries with light, dull ochraceous or yellowish olive. Tail dusky, the outer webs slightly greenish olivaceous. Pileum indistinctly streaked with dusky; sides of the head and neck dull olivaceous, lighter than the crown and nape; chin and throat still paler, the feathers pale ashy beneath the surface; rest of lower parts dull, light olivaceous, tinged with deeper olive across the breast and along the sides. Maxilla blackish, paler along the edge; mandible whitish; legs and feet light brownish (in dried skin); "iris pale blue." Wing, 2.50; tail, 2.20; culmen, .58; commissure, .65; tarsus, .80; middle toe, .60.

Type, No. 85549, coll. U. S. Nat. Mus., Volcan de Irazú, Costa Rica, Oct. 10, 1880; Juan Cooper.

5. *Nyctibus jamaicensis* (Gm.) Gosse.

Two very fine specimens, both females, from Sarchi, Alajuela (altitude 3,000 feet), August and September, 1881, agree with examples from Colombia and Eastern Peru, in rich dark colors. The two skins differ much in proportions, however, though evidently both adults; and after comparing with a considerable series of specimens from Jamaica, Mirador

(Eastern Mexico), Panama, Bogota, and Eastern Peru, I am unable to detect differences other than what appear to be chiefly of an individual character, though there is much variation both in size and colors among the different specimens.

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW FLY-CATCHER AND A SUPPOSED NEW PETREL FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

By ROBERT RIDGWAY.

Chasiempis sclateri, sp. nov.

SP. CH.—Above dull ferruginous, more umber on the back, more rufescent on the rump and upper tail-coverts; sides of head and neck, chin, throat, and breast bright ochraceous-rufous; rest of lower parts pure white, the sides tinged with rufous; wings and tail dusky, the middle and greater coverts tipped with pale ferruginous, producing two distinct bands; secondaries edged with pale dull rusty; inner webs of rectrices (except middle pair) tipped with white, this about .40 of an inch wide on the lateral pair and decreasing in extent toward the inner feathers. Wing, 2.70; tail, 2.70–2.75; tarsus, .95–1.00; middle toe, .45.

Types, Nos. 41955 and 41956, coll. U. S. Nat. Mus., Waimea Kaii, Sandwich Islands; V. Knudsen.

Although I have been unable to compare the specimens described above with either *C. sandwichensis* (Gm.) or *C. dimidiata* (Hartl. & Finsch), I am satisfied, from reference to the descriptions of these in Sharpe's catalogue of the *Muscicapidae* ("Catalogue of the Birds in the British Museum," vol. iv), pp. 231–233, that it is quite distinct specifically. The former is described as having the "wing-coverts black, tipped with white spots," the "under wing-coverts white," the cheeks and throat white, the tail only 2.15 inches in length, and the tarsus only .85 long; while the latter is still more different both in proportions and colorations.

Cymochorea cryptoleucura, sp. nov.

SP. CH.—*Adult*: Uniform fuliginous, the head and upper surface more slaty, the greater wing-coverts and outer webs of tertials paler, inclining to dull ash-gray; remiges and rectrices dull black, the latter (except middle pair) white at the base; upper tail-coverts white, the longer feathers broadly tipped with blackish (as in *Procellaria pelagica*); anal region mixed with white, and white of the upper coverts extending laterally to the sides of the crissum. Tail only slightly forked or emarginated, the outer feathers being only about .20–.30 of an inch longer than the middle pair. Bill, legs, and feet (including webs) deep black; wing, 5.80–6.30; tail, 3.00–3.15; bill (measured in straight line from base of culmen to point of the maxilla), .60; tarsus, .85–.90; middle toe, with claw, .85–.90.